

## 1329.0.55.002 - Vineyards, Australia, 2011-12

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## Summary

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#### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 2012 Vineyards collection. Included are statistics on the area and production of wine grapes and summary information by wine grape variety. The publication presents data for Australia and states and territories, with sub-state data based on Geographical Indication (GI) Zones provided in an attached data cube. An additional data cube providing information on watering sources and methods is also provided.

Additional wine and grape industry data will be published in [Australian Wine and Grape Industry](#) (cat. no. 1329.0) and in [Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2010-11](#) (cat. no. 7121.0).

The Vineyards collection excludes table, drying and other grapes.

#### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue of Vineyards Estimates, Australia (cat. no. 1329.0.55.002) has been produced in a new format which is in line with changing user needs and expectations. The PDF

publication was not produced, and was replaced with enhanced on-line content, in an e-magazine style.

For further information on the scope and content of 2012 Vineyards collection please refer to the Explanatory Notes.

## **INQUIRIES**

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

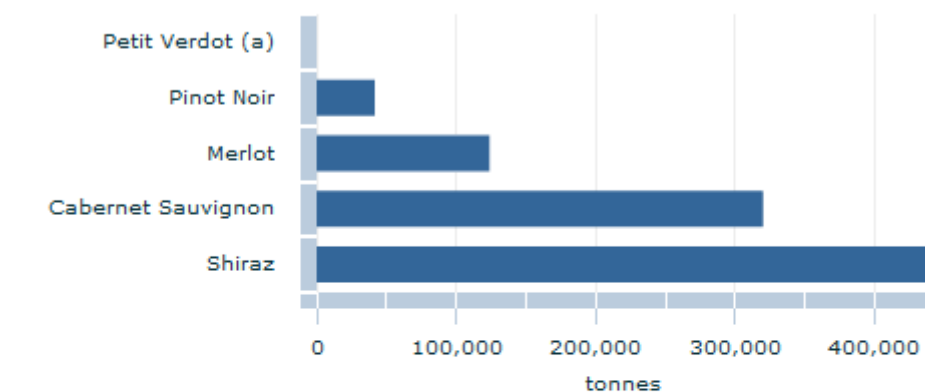
## **Red Wine**



### **RED WINE**

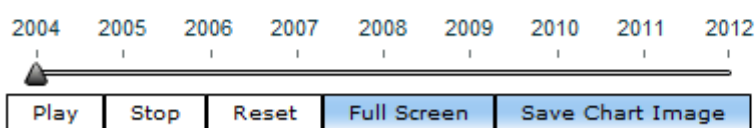
- 806,000 tonnes of red wine grapes were harvested in the 2012 season, a fall of 5% since 2010. There were 91,000 hectares of red wine vines (a fall of 3,000 hectares since 2010 or 4%), accounting for 62% of all vines planted in Australia.
- The most popular varieties produced were Shiraz (almost half of total red wine production) at 362,000 tonnes (down 10% or 41,000 tonnes since 2010), Cabernet Sauvignon at 208,000 tonnes (down 3% or 6,000 tonnes) and Merlot at 117,000 tonnes (down by 12% or 13,000 tonnes).
- Notable movements in other varieties include a 16% fall in production of Pinot Noir grapes (down to 35,000 tonnes), and a 17% rise in production of Tempranillo (up to 3,400 tonnes) accompanied by a 15% increase in area planted.
- South Australia produced the majority of red wine grapes in 2012 with 474,000 tonnes (59% of total production), followed by New South Wales (175,000 tonnes or 22%) and Victoria (126,000 tonnes or 16%).
- More detailed information is available in datacubes under the Downloads tab.

## Red wine varieties 2004



**Varieties**

### Controls



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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**Footnote(s):** (a) Data only available for 2008, 2010 and 2012 seasons.

**Source(s):** Vineyards, Australia 2011-12

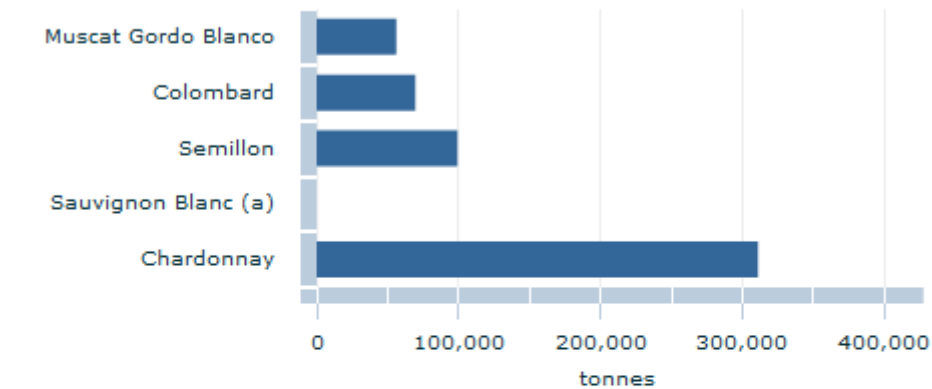
## White wine



### WHITE WINE

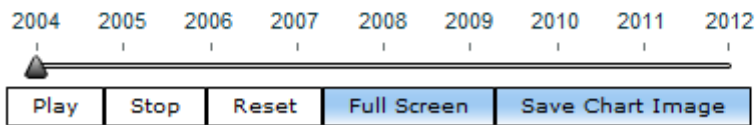
- Production of white wine grapes increased nationally (up to 776,000 tonnes) and in all Australian states except for Queensland and Tasmania, while the area planted to white wine grapevines fell in all states, contributing to an 8% fall nationally, down to 57,000 hectares since the 2010 season.
- The top white wine varieties produced were Chardonnay (almost half of national white wine production) with 348,000 tonnes (up by 17% or 50,000 tonnes since 2010), Sauvignon Blanc with 81,000 tonnes (up by 13% or 10,000 tonnes) and Semillon with 78,000 tonnes (up by 2% or 1,000 tonnes). Notable increases in production for other varieties include Pinot Gris, up by 28% to 50,000 tonnes since 2010 and Muscat a Petit Grains Blanc (Frontignac) up by 125% to 12,000 tonnes.
- Over 70% of Australia's white wine grapes were grown in South Australia and New South Wales (21,000 hectares and 20,000 hectares respectively).
- More detailed information is available in datacubes under the Downloads tab.

**White wine varieties**  
**2004**



**Varieties**

**Controls**



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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**Footnote(s):** (a) Data is only available for 2008, 2010 and 2012 seasons.

**Source(s):** Vineyards, Australia 2011-12

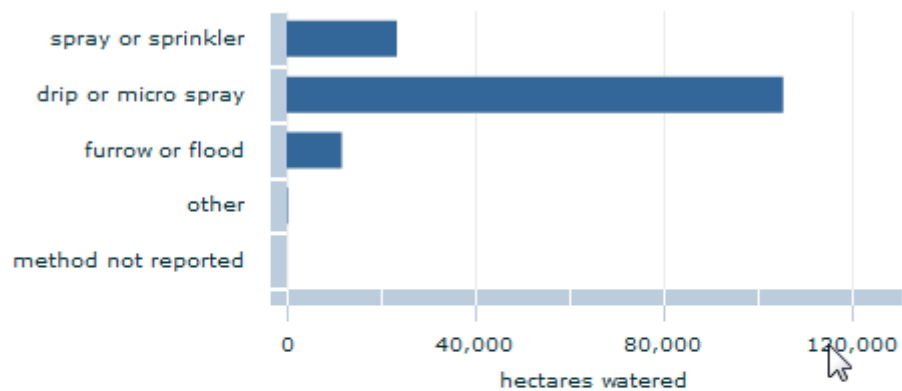
## Water source and methods



### WATER SOURCE AND METHODS

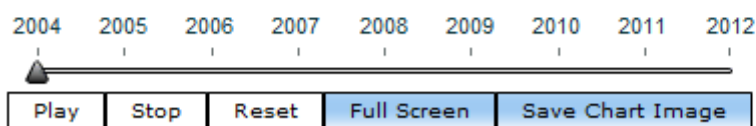
- In 2012, 372,000 megalitres of water was used nationally to irrigate vineyards, an 11% fall since the 2010 season due to increased soil moisture due to higher rainfall in the previous two seasons. The principal source used was water taken from rivers, creeks and lakes, accounting for 154,000 megalitres.
- Vineyards in South Australia accounted for 45% (or 168,000 megalitres) of total water use, followed by New South Wales with 33% (or 122,000 megalitres) and Victoria with 19% or 72,000 megalitres.
- Watering by drip or micro spray remained the most popular method with 120,000 hectares of vineyards watered this way nationally, a fall of 5% since the 2010 season.
- More detailed information is available in datacubes under the Downloads tab.

## Watering methods 2004



Area irrigated (ha)

## Controls



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Source(s): Vineyards, Australia 2011-12

## About this Release

Provides estimates from the Vineyards Census. This includes information at national and state levels on areas of vines (including: areas bearing, not yet bearing and those removed or grafted) and production of grapes. It also includes summary data on major grape varieties.

# Explanatory Notes

## Explanatory Notes

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents estimates from the ABS Vineyards collection, 2012.

**2** The Vineyards collection is run on behalf of the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation (GWRDC). It is designed to collect varietal information on all

significant grape varieties grown and provide information about grape growing and production for wine-making, including areas watered, and volume and sources of water used. The main user of this information is the Australian wine industry's Statistics Working Group (SWG), which is made up of representatives of industry peak bodies and represents the views of the industry on statistical matters.

## SCOPE AND COVERAGE

**3** In contrast to the 2009 Vineyards collection, the 2012 and 2010 Vineyards collections were a census of all in-scope vineyards. Estimates of area, production and yield are presented in the publication for Australia and states and territories, and are available for sub-state regions in the attached data cubes. The sub-state regions are based on Australian Geographical Indication (GI) zones. State and territory data on watering sources and methods are also available in an attached data cube.

**4** Australian Geographical Indication (GI) Zones are official descriptions of Australian wine zones as defined in the **Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980**. For more detail on Australian Geographical Indication (GI) Zones, see the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation website, <http://wineaustralia.com/australia>

**5** The scope of the 2012 Vineyards collection was agricultural businesses recorded on the ABS' Business Register (ABSBR) above a minimum size cut-off. The ABSBR is based on the Australian Business Register (ABR) which is administered and maintained by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

**6** A minimum size cut-off of \$5,000 was applied to determine whether a business was in-scope for the 2012 Vineyards collection, as well as being identified on the ABSBR as a wine grape grower/vineyard through survey feedback or from Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) information. The measure of size was based on either the ABS' Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) or a derived value based on Business Activity Statement (BAS) turnover.

**7** While the ABSBR does not include all agricultural businesses in Australia, it provides improved coverage from the previous ABS-maintained Agricultural Survey frame, since most businesses and organisations in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN) from the ATO for their business operations. The ABR-based register also provides more up-to-date coverage as it excludes agricultural businesses with cancelled ABNs and incorporates regularly updated information on agricultural businesses from the ATO.

**8** Viticulture statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occurred and are derived from information obtained in a collection of all known growers. Data quality is continually being improved through advancements in coverage.

## GENERAL

**9** The statistics in this publication are the final Vineyards estimates for 2011-12. No preliminary data were released for the 2012 Vineyards collection.

**10** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals

## ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**11** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## **GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**12** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

**13** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed under the Statistics and Topics @ a Glance pages on the ABS website <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

## **Abbreviations**

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABR	Australian Business Register
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Aust.	Australia
BAS	Business Activity Statement
cat. no.	Catalogue number
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
GI	Geographical Indication
GWRDC	Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation
ha	hectare
ML	megalitre
NSW	New South Wales
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SWG	Statistical Working Group
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria

## **Quality Declaration**

## **QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY**

### **INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

### **RELEVANCE**

**Vineyards Estimates, Australia** (cat. no. 1329.0.55.002) presents final estimates from the annual Vineyards collection. The 2012 Vineyards collection was undertaken as a census. Production and area related information was collected for 40 of the major wine grape varieties. The estimates include information on areas of vines (including areas bearing, not yet bearing and those removed or grafted) and production of grapes for wine making. In addition, the 2012 collection includes irrigation of grapevines information.

The Vineyards collection is run on behalf of the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation (GWRDC). The main user of this information is the Australian wine industry's Statistics Working Group (SWG) which is an industry body made up of representatives of industry peak bodies and represents the views of the industry on statistical matters. The output from the collection is essential for research and analysis by national, state and regional organisations involved in policy development, legislation, planning and infrastructure and by those directly involved in the grape and wine industries.

### **TIMELINESS**

Vineyards Estimates, Australia (cat. no. 1329.0.55.002) are generally released 4 months after the end of the reference period.

### **ACCURACY**

Data from the 2011-12 Vineyards collection are based on a final raw response rate of 90%. Data from the Vineyards collection have been quality assured using recognised statistical techniques. The resultant estimates have been extensively edited to ensure the accuracy of the estimates produced. This included checking against earlier years and relevant other sources, and contacting data providers who had reported major changes or unusual values.

### **COHERENCE**

The Vineyards collection is sent to all agricultural businesses recorded on the ABS' Business Register (ABSBR) as a grape grower/vineyard through survey feedback or from Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) information. The ABSBR is based on the Australian Business Register (ABR) which is administered and maintained by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The data produced are expected to be consistent with earlier census-based estimates for the wine grape varieties collected.

Information on drying and table grape area and production was not collected on the 2011-12 Vineyards collection but was included in the total area and production information collected in the 2010-11 Agricultural Census. These data were released in Agricultural Commodities,



Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

## **INTERPRETABILITY**

The Vineyards collection provides varietal information on the main wine grape varieties grown and measures the industry's activity throughout Australia. Not all data from this collection are published. Some further data, including data for Australian Geographical Indication (GI) Regions are available on application to the ABS. Detailed Explanatory Notes are provided with the publication to assist users in determining and specifying their data requirements and to understand the concepts underlying the data.

## **ACCESSIBILITY**

An extensive range of data are available from the Vineyards collection and a variety of other agriculture based collections.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. Inquiries should be made to either the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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